

Utilyx Asset Management Limited

Annual report and financial statements

Registered number 06434091

31 March 2021



Utiy Asset Management Limited
Annual report and financial statements
31 March 2021

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Company information

Directors

M R Peacock
P J G Dickinson

Secretary

Mitie Company Secretarial Services Limited

Registered office

Level 12
The Shard
32 London Bridge Street
London
SE1 9SG

Directors' report

The Directors present the Annual report and financial statements of Utilyx Asset Management Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Strategic report

The Directors have taken advantage of the exemption provided by section 414B of the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors' Report) Regulations 2013 from preparing a strategic report.

Review of the business

The principal activity of the Company was focussed on energy-related and carbon reduction projects. Following the decision made by the Group to exit this market, no new contracts have been entered into since 2014. Since then, the Company has only been completing its existing contracts and these were fully completed in March 2019. There have not been any significant changes in the Company's principal activities in the year under review.

As shown in the Company's profit and loss account on page 5, the Company's loss after tax was £1,017,000 (2020: £1,260,000 loss).

Going concern

The Company's business activities have been described above. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. See Note 1c.

Directors

The Directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

Director	Date of appointment	Date of resignation
P J G Dickinson		
S C Kirkpatrick		27/08/21
M R Peacock	26/08/21	

Directors' indemnity

A qualifying third-party indemnity provision as defined in Section 234 of the Companies Act 2006 is in force for the benefit of each of the Directors listed above in respect of liabilities incurred as a result of their office to the extent permitted by law.

Dividends

No dividend was declared or paid in the year (2020: £nil).

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company is part of the Mitie Group and manages its risks within the Mitie Group Risk Framework. Details of the principal risks and uncertainties are given in the Mitie Group plc annual report and accounts 2021. The Directors have reviewed the financial risk management objectives and policies of the Company in light of the Group Risk Framework. The Directors do not believe there to be any significant risks other than those detailed below.

Operational risk

Following practical completion of all active projects, whilst latent defect claims may arise to be processed, remedied and/or settled, there are no known material operational risks at present.

Financial risk management

The Company does not enter into any hedging instruments, or any financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Appropriate trade terms are negotiated with suppliers and customers. Management reviews these terms and the relationships with suppliers and customers and manages any exposure on normal trade terms. The Company prepares regular forecasts of cash flow and liquidity and any requirement for additional funding is managed as part of the overall Mitie Group plc financing arrangements.

COVID-19 and current trading

In line with the Group approach, the Company established three overriding priorities to guide its response to the COVID-19 crisis: protecting the health and safety of colleagues, customers, other business partners and the communities that it serves; ensuring that its business is able to continue to operate with minimal disruption; and to deliver the essential services it provides to its customers.

Directors' report *(continued)*


Environment

The Group endeavours to identify, monitor and manage the impact of their activities on the environment and is fully committed to environmental accountability and protection. The Company operates in accordance with Group policies which are described in the Group's annual report which does not form part of this report.

Post balance sheet events

There were no material post balance sheet events.

On behalf of the Board

DocuSigned by:

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M R Peacock
Director

Level 12
The Shard
32 London Bridge Street
London
SE1 9SG

25 November 2021

Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the Annual report and financial statements

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic report, the Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework*.

Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and are also responsible for prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

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Profit and loss account

	<i>Note</i>	2021 £000	2020 £000
Turnover		-	(17)
Cost of sales		4	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Gross profit/(loss)		4	(17)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Operating profit/(loss)		4	(17)
Interest receivable and similar income	4	-	1
Interest payable and similar expenses	5	(1,017)	(1,203)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Loss before tax		(1,013)	(1,219)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Tax	6	(4)	(41)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Loss for the year		(1,017)	(1,260)
		<hr/>	<hr/>

The notes on pages 8 to 18 form an integral part of the financial statements.

The results for the year are wholly attributable to the continuing operations of the Company.

Balance sheet


	Note	2021 £000	2020 £000
Current assets			
Debtors	8	1,981	2,020
Cash at bank and in hand		24	5,584
Total current assets		2,005	7,604
Current liabilities			
Current tax payable ¹		(1)	(68)
Creditors	9	(19,809)	(24,324)
Total current liabilities		(19,810)	(24,392)
Net current liabilities		(17,805)	(16,788)
Net liabilities		(17,805)	(16,788)
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	11	12,400	12,400
Share premium account	11	57,274	57,274
Profit and loss reserve	11	(87,479)	(86,462)
Shareholders' deficit		(17,805)	(16,788)

1. The creditors balance as at 31 March 2020 has been re-presented to exclude current tax payable which is now presented on a separate line within current liabilities.

The notes on pages 8 to 18 form an integral part of the financial statements.

For the year ended 31 March 2021 the Company was entitled to exemption from audit under Section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies. The members have not required the Company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year ended 31 March 2021 in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006. The Directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The financial statements of Utiy Asset Management Limited, company number 06434091, were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 25 November 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:

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M R Peacock
Director

Utiy Asset Management Limited
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Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital £000	Share premium account £000	Profit and loss reserve £000	Total equity £000
Balance at 1 April 2019	12,400	57,274	(85,202)	(15,528)
Loss for the year	-	-	(1,260)	(1,260)
Total comprehensive expense	-	-	(1,260)	(1,260)
At 31 March 2020	12,400	57,274	(86,462)	(16,788)
At 1 April 2020	12,400	57,274	(86,462)	(16,788)
Loss for the year	-	-	(1,017)	(1,017)
Total comprehensive expense	-	-	(1,017)	(1,017)
At 31 March 2021	12,400	57,274	(87,479)	(17,805)

The notes on pages 8 to 18 form an integral part of the financial statements.

Notes

1 Accounting policies, judgements and estimates

a) General information

Utiy Asset Management Limited (the "Company") is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in England and Wales and domiciled in the UK. Details of the Company's activities are set out in the Directors' report.

The Company is exempt, by virtue of Section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare group financial statements. These financial statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its group. The Company's ultimate parent undertaking, Mitie Group plc includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Mitie Group plc, which are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, are available to the public and may be obtained from www.mitie.com.

b) Statement of compliance with FRS 101

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework* ("FRS 101").

In preparing these financial statements, the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ("Adopted IFRSs"), but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

c) Basis of preparation

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Company participates in the Group's centralised treasury arrangements and shares banking arrangements with Mitie Group plc, its ultimate parent, and with fellow subsidiaries (together the Group). The Directors have received a letter of support from the directors of Mitie Group plc to confirm provision of adequate financial resources to the Company for a period of not less than twelve months from the date of approval of the Company's statutory financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2021 (the Going Concern Assessment Period) to ensure that the Company can meet its liabilities as they fall due.

The directors of Mitie Group plc have carried out an assessment on the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern for the period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. This assessment was based on the latest forecasts using the Group's cash flow model (the Base Case Forecasts), which has been reviewed by the Board. This includes the ongoing impact of COVID-19 on each of the Group's operations. These Base Case Forecasts indicate that the debt facilities currently in place are adequate to support the Group over the Going Concern Assessment Period.

The Group's principal debt financing arrangements as at 30 September 2021 were a £250m revolving credit facility maturing in December 2022 of which £241.4m was undrawn at 30 September 2021, and £151.5m of US private placement (USPP) notes (being the repayment amount after taking account of the cross-currency swaps hedging the principal amount), of which £121.5m are due to mature in December 2022. The revolving credit facility was replaced in October 2021 by a new £150m facility maturing in October 2025 (with an option to extend for a further year, subject to lenders' approval), on significantly more favourable terms. The issue of £120.0m of new USPP notes has also been agreed, under a delayed funding arrangement in December 2022, avoiding any overlap with the existing £121.5m of notes that mature in the same month. The new notes are split equally between 8, 10 and 12 year maturities, and will be issued with an average coupon that is significantly below the current coupon. The remaining £30m of USPP notes are due to mature in December 2024, which is outside of the Going Concern Assessment Period. These financing arrangements are subject to certain financial covenants which are tested every six months on a rolling 12-month basis.

The Group currently operates within the terms of its agreements with its lenders, with consolidated net cash (i.e. net cash adjusted for covenant purposes, including the exclusion of lease liabilities) of £120.5m at 30 September 2021. The Base Case Forecasts indicate that the Group will continue to operate within these terms and that the headroom provided by the Group's strong cash position and the debt facilities currently in place is adequate to support the Group over the Going Concern Assessment Period.

The directors of Mitie Group plc have also completed reverse stress tests using the Group cash flow model to assess the point at which the covenants, or facility headroom, would be breached. The sensitivities considered have been chosen after considering the Group's principal risks and uncertainties.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies, judgements and estimates (continued)

Going concern (continued)

The primary financial risks for the Group related to adverse changes in the economic environment and / or a deterioration in commercial or operational conditions are listed below. These risks have been considered in the context of the potential further impact of COVID-19, taking into account the continued success of the vaccine roll-out, easing of restrictions and improvements in the economy:

- A downturn in revenues: this reflects the risks of not being able to deliver services to existing customers, or contracts being terminated or not renewed;
- A deterioration of gross margin: this reflects the risks of contracts being renegotiated at lower margins, or planned cost savings not being delivered;
- An increase in costs: this reflects the risks of a shortfall in planned overhead cost savings, including the integration synergies identified as a result of the Interserve acquisition not being delivered, or other cost increases such as sustained higher cost inflation; and
- A downturn in cash generation: this reflects the risks of customers delaying payments due to liquidity constraints, the removal of ancillary debt facilities or any substantial one-off settlements related to commercial issues.

As a result of completing this assessment, the directors of Mitie Group plc concluded that the likelihood of the reverse stress scenarios arising was remote. In reaching the conclusion of remote, the directors of Mitie Group plc considered the following:

- The improvement in trading for the Group up to the end of October 2021, compared with the more severe initial adverse impact of COVID-19, in the context of the continued easing of UK lockdown measures and anticipated economic recovery.
- All reverse stress test scenarios would require a very severe deterioration compared to the Base Case Forecasts. Revenue is considered to be the key risk, as this is less within the control of management. Revenue would need to decline by approximately 30% in the year ending 31 March 2022, compared to the Base Case Forecasts, which is considered to be very severe given the high proportion of the Group's revenue that is fixed in nature and the fact that in a COVID-hit year, the Group's revenue excluding Interserve Facilities Management declined by only 1.6% for the year ended 31 March 2021.
- In the event that results started to trend significantly below those included in the Base Case Forecasts, additional mitigation actions have been identified that would be implemented, which are not factored into the reverse stress test scenarios. These include cancellation of discretionary bonuses and reduced discretionary spend, including capital investments.

Based on these assessments, the directors of Mitie Group plc have a reasonable expectation that the Group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for a period of no less than 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

Based on this assessment, and their enquiries of the directors of Mitie Group plc, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for a period of no less than 12 months from the date of approval of the Company's audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies, judgements and estimates (continued)

FRS 101 exemptions

In these financial statements, the Company has applied the exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:

- a cash flow statement and related notes;
- comparative period reconciliations for share capital;
- the statement of compliance with Adopted IFRS;
- certain disclosures required by IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* ("IFRS 15");
- disclosures in respect of capital management;
- the effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs;
- disclosures in respect of the compensation of Key Management Personnel; and
- disclosure in respect of related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member.

As the consolidated financial statements of Mitie Group plc include the equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the exemptions under FRS 101 available in respect of the following disclosures:

- certain disclosures required by IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* and the disclosures required by IFRS 7 *Financial Instrument Disclosures*.

Accounting standards that are newly effective in the current year

There are no new and mandatorily effective standards in the year that would have a material impact on the financial statements.

Measurement convention

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

Notes *(continued)*

1 Accounting policies, judgements and estimates *(continued)*

d) Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

Revenue recognition policy

The Company operates contracts with a varying degree of complexity across its service lines, so a range of methods is used for the recognition of revenue based on the principles set out in IFRS 15. Revenue represents income recognised in respect of services provided during the period based on the delivery of performance obligations and an assessment of when control is transferred to the customer.

IFRS 15 provides a single, principles based five-step model to be applied to all sales contracts as outlined below. It is based on the transfer of control of goods and services to customers and replaces the separate models for goods, services and construction contracts.

Step 1 - Identify the contract(s) with a customer

For all contracts with customers, the Company determines if the arrangement creates enforceable rights and obligations. This assessment results in certain Framework arrangements or Master Service Agreements ("MSAs") not meeting the definition of contracts under IFRS 15 unless they specify the minimum quantities to be ordered. Usually, the work order and any change orders together with the Framework or MSA will constitute the IFRS 15 contract.

Duration of contract

The Company frequently enters into contracts with customers which contain extension periods at the end of the initial term, automatic annual renewals, and/or termination for convenience and break clauses that could impact the actual duration of the contract. As the term of the contract impacts the period over which amortisation of contract assets and revenue from performance obligations may be recognised, the Company applies judgement to assess the impact that such clauses have in determining the relevant contract term. In forming this judgement, management considers certain influencing factors including the amount of discount provided, the presence of significant termination penalties in the contract, and the relationship, experience and performance of contract delivery with the customer and/or the wider industry, in understanding the likelihood of extension or termination of the contract.

Contract modifications

A contract modification takes place when the amendment creates new enforceable rights and obligations or changes the existing price or scope (or both) of the contract, and the modification has been approved. Contract modifications can be approved in writing, by oral agreement, or implied by customary business practices.

If the parties to the contract have not approved a contract modification, revenue is recognised in accordance with the existing contractual terms. If a change in scope has been approved but the corresponding change in price is still being negotiated, the Company estimates the change to the total transaction price.

Contract modifications are accounted for as a separate contract if the contract scope changes due to the addition of distinct goods or services and the change in contract price reflects the standalone selling price of the distinct goods or services. The facts and circumstances of any modification are considered in isolation as these are specific to each contract and may result in different accounting outcomes.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies, judgements and estimates (continued)

Step 2 - Identify the performance obligations in the contract

Performance obligations are the contractual promises by the Company to transfer distinct goods or services to a customer. For arrangements with multiple components to be delivered to customers such as in the Company's integrated facilities management contracts, the Company applies judgement to consider whether those promised goods or services are:

- i. distinct and accounted for as separate performance obligations;
- ii. combined with other promised goods or services until a bundle is identified that is distinct; or
- iii. part of a series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same and have the same pattern of transfer over time i.e. where the customer is deemed to have simultaneously received and consumed the benefits of the goods or services over the life of the contract, the Company treats the series as a single performance obligation.

Step 3 - Determine the transaction price

At contract inception, the total transaction price is determined, being the amount to which the Company expects to be entitled and has rights under the contract. This includes the fixed price stated in the contract and an assessment of any variable consideration, up or down, resulting from e.g. discounts, rebates, service penalties. Variable consideration is typically estimated based on the expected value method and is only recognised to the extent it is highly probable that a subsequent change in its estimate would not result in a significant revenue reversal.

Step 4 - Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract

The Company allocates the total transaction price to the identified performance obligations based on their relative stand-alone selling prices. This is predominantly based on an observable price or a cost plus margin arrangement.

Step 5 - Recognise revenue when or as the entity satisfies its performance obligations

For each performance obligation, the Company determines if revenue will be recognised over time or at a point in time. Where revenue is recognised over time, the Company applies the relevant output or input revenue recognition method for measuring progress that depicts the Company's performance in transferring control of the goods or services to the customer.

Certain long-term contracts use output methods based upon surveys of performance completed, appraisals of results achieved, or milestones reached which allow the Company to recognise revenue on the basis of direct measurements of the value to the customer of the goods or services transferred to date relative to the remaining goods or services under the contract.

Under the input method, measured progress and revenue are recognised in direct proportion to costs incurred where the transfer of control is most closely aligned to the Company's efforts in delivering the service.

Where deemed appropriate, the Company will utilise the practical expedient within IFRS 15, allowing revenue to be recognised at the amount which the Company has the right to invoice, where that amount corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the Company's performance obligations completed to date.

If performance obligations do not meet the criteria to recognise revenue over time, revenue is recognised at the point in time when control of the goods or services passes to the customer. This may be at the point of physical delivery of goods and acceptance by a customer or when the customer obtains control of an asset or service in a contract with customer-specified acceptance criteria. Sales of goods are recognised when goods are delivered and control has passed to the customer.

Other revenue

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount.

Notes *(continued)*

1 Accounting policies, judgements and estimates *(continued)*

Taxation

The tax charge represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised, based upon tax rates and legislation that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to reserves, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in reserves.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; or when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Financial instruments – classification and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the Company's balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Company derecognises financial assets and liabilities only when the contractual rights and obligations are transferred, discharged or expire.

Financial assets comprise cash at bank and in hand, and trade and other debtors. The classification of financial assets is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics.

Cash at bank and in hand include cash in hand, demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. All of the Company's cash flows from customers are solely payments of principal and interest, and do not contain a significant financing component. Financial assets generated from all of the Company's revenue streams are therefore initially measured at their transaction price and are subsequently remeasured at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities comprise trade and other creditors. These are measured at initial recognition at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial instruments – impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses ("ECLs") on all receivable balances from customers subsequently measured at amortised cost, using a lifetime credit loss approach. Under this approach, the Company recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. ECLs are calculated on the basis of historic and forward-looking data on default risk which is applied to customers with common risk characteristics such as sector type.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies, judgements and estimates (continued)

e) Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements under FRS 101 requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect amounts recognised for assets and liabilities at the reporting date and the amounts of revenue and expenses incurred during the reporting period. Actual results may differ from these judgements, estimates and assumptions.

Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

The following are the critical judgements, made by management in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the Company's financial statements.

Recoverability of amounts owed by Group undertakings

The Company has material amounts owed by Group undertakings outstanding at year end. The judgement as to whether an amount has become irrecoverable is an assessment made by the Directors in the determination of the expected total credit loss recognised under IFRS 9. This assessment takes into consideration Group solvency and access to Group funding by the debtor. The Directors consider the full amount owed to be recoverable under IFRS 9.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

There were no critical judgements that had significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

2 Staff numbers and costs

There were no persons employed by the Company (including Directors) during the year (2020: nil).

3 Directors' remuneration

The following Directors were also directors or employees of another Group company. They were remunerated by the company shown. It is not practicable to allocate their remuneration between their services as Directors of this Company and as directors or employees of other Group companies.

Director	Remunerated by	Disclosed by
S C Kirkpatrick	Mitie Limited	Mitie Limited
P J G Dickinson	Mitie Limited	Mitie Limited

4 Interest receivable and similar income

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Interest receivable and similar income from Group undertakings	-	1
Total	-	1

Notes (continued)

5 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Interest payable to Group undertakings	1,017	1,203
Total	<u>1,017</u>	<u>1,203</u>

6 Tax

<i>Analysis of charge in the year</i>	2021 £000	2020 £000
<i>UK corporation tax at 19% (2020: 19%)</i>		
Current tax on profit/(loss) for the period	1	(4)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	3	42
Total current tax	<u>4</u>	<u>38</u>
<i>Deferred tax (see note 10)</i>		
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	3
Total deferred tax	<u>-</u>	<u>3</u>
Total charge for the year	<u>4</u>	<u>41</u>

<i>Reconciliation of effective tax rate</i>	2021 £000	2020 £000
Loss before tax	(1,013)	(1,219)
Tax using the UK corporation tax rate of 19% (2020: 19%)	(192)	(232)
Items not deductible for tax purposes	193	228
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	3	45
Total tax charge	<u>4</u>	<u>41</u>

The main rate of UK corporation tax rate will remain at 19% until 1 April 2023 when it will increase 25%. This future corporation tax rate change is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Notes (continued)

7 Investments in subsidiaries

The Company has the following investments in Group undertakings.

	Shares in Group undertakings £000
Net book value	
At 1 April 2020	-
At 31 March 2021	-

Company	Country of incorporation	Class of shares held	Ownership 2020
Mitie Built Environment Limited*	England and Wales	Ordinary and preferred	100%
Mitie Engineering Limited*	England and Wales	A Ordinary	100%
Mitie Engineering Services (Bristol) Limited*	England and Wales	Ordinary	100%
Mitie Engineering Services (Guernsey) Limited*	Guernsey	Ordinary	100%
Mitie Engineering Services (Jersey) Limited*	Jersey	Ordinary	100%
Mitie Engineering Services (Northern Region) Limited*	England and Wales	Ordinary (all classes)	100%
Mitie Engineering Services (Wales) Limited*	England and Wales	Ordinary	100%
Mitie Engineering Services Limited*	England and Wales	Ordinary	100%
Mitie Infrastructure Limited*	England and Wales	A Ordinary	100%
		B Ordinary	95%
Utilyx Asset Management Projects Limited*	England and Wales	Ordinary	100%
Utilyx Healthcare Energy Services Limited	England and Wales	Ordinary	100%

* Held directly by the Company.

The registered office of all companies listed above is Level 12, The Shard, 32 London Bridge Street, London, SE1 9SG with the exception of the following.

Company	Registered office address
Mitie Engineering Services (Guernsey) Limited	Martello Court, Admiral Park, St Peter Port, GY1 3HB, Guernsey
Mitie Engineering Services (Jersey) Limited	13 Castle Street, St Helier, JE4 5UT, Jersey

8 Debtors

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Amounts owed by Group undertakings	1,981	2,020
Total	1,981	2,020

Notes (continued)

9 Creditors

	2021 £000	2020 ¹ £000
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	19,809	24,299
Accruals	-	25
Total	19,809	24,324

1. The creditors balance as at 31 March 2020 has been re-presented to exclude current tax payable which is now presented on a separate line within current liabilities.

Included within amounts owed to Group undertakings above, is £19,570,000 (2020: £24,000,000) relating to a loan bearing interest at 5% per annum (2020: 5% per annum).

Amounts owed to Group undertakings are repayable on demand.

10 Deferred tax assets

Movement in deferred tax during prior year

	1 April 2019 £000	Recognised in income £000	31 March 2020 £000
Tangible fixed assets	3	(3)	-
	3	(3)	-

The UK corporation tax rate was due to reduce from 19% to 17% from 1 April 2020. This change is no longer occurring and has therefore had no impact on these financial statements.

11 Capital and reserves

	2021 Number	2020 Number	2021 £000	2020 £000
Share capital authorised and fully paid				
Ordinary shares				
Ordinary shares at £1 each	12,399,841	12,399,841	12,400	12,400
	12,399,841	12,399,841	12,400	12,400

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company.

Share premium account

The share premium account represents the premium arising on the issue of equity shares.

Profit and loss reserve

The profit and loss reserve comprises the retained earnings and losses of the Company, less amounts distributed to the Company's shareholder.

Notes *(continued)*

12 Related parties

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 8(k) of FRS 101 not to disclose transactions with fellow wholly owned subsidiaries within the Group.

13 Subsequent events

There were no material post balance sheet events that require adjustment or disclosure.

14 Ultimate parent company and parent company of larger group

The Company is a subsidiary undertaking of Mitie Holdings Limited which is the immediate parent company incorporated in England and Wales. The ultimate controlling party is Mitie Group plc, a company incorporated in Scotland with its registered office at 35 Duchess Road, Rutherglen, Glasgow, G73 1AU. Mitie Group plc is the parent company of the largest and smallest groups into which the accounts of the Company are consolidated. The consolidated financial statements of Mitie Group plc are available to the public and may be obtained from the Company Secretary at Level 12, The Shard, 32 London Bridge Street, SE1 9SG or from www.mitie.com.